

A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. A single point is marked with a solid black dot and labeled with the number 1.

A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. A single point is marked with a solid black dot at the position of the number 1.

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RECEIVED FEB 3 1954

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS AND THE EMPEROR FERDINAND.
Hans George von Arnim, then Field Marshal of the service of Saxony, appeared at the Assembly with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg. He was also negotiating the alliance between Gustavus and the Protestant Electors. On the 10th of September, 1633, the battle of Breitenfeld took place between the imperialists, under Hill and Count Pappenheim, and the Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus and Hans George von Arnim. The victory of the Swedes and Saxons was so complete that Saxony was en-

BISMARCK'S BUGBEAR.

and the Empire." You need only move in the circle of certain societies of New York to meet with the ex-Catholic village schoolmasters and similar children of God who excel in casting mud on a man's name. Ailing, the wife of the brother of Mrs. Hilton, in Brooklyn, once came so infamous in one day and whose members are imbued with the unconquerable desire to denigrate their corporeal or spiritual mother. All those who have still a spark of tender feeling, pity or shame in their hearts leave this dirty business to those who in their convictions were born and

CRIMINAL LAW IN ENGLAND

GOVERNMENT PROJECT FOR THE APPOINTMENT
OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS—THE DIFFERENCES
WHICH PREVAIL IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE POLICE SYSTEM.

IN IRELAND.

There is no prosecution can be carried to the District or Assize Court without the fiat of the Attorney General authorizing further proceedings, by this means many abortive prosecutions are stopped in the bud and much expense saved to the country. Moreover, the Attorney General is represented in every criminal court by barristers of his own selection, and thus there is some guarantee for the quality of the prosecution. For each of the four provinces of Ireland there is a Town Solicitor, who is charged with the duty of preparing the cases for the criminal courts and of appearing in the courts for the prosecuting counsel. This is the system which should be adopted for England; but

to which are referred, and which has been drafted in the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, shows considerably short of the full powers which would be conferred upon a procurator for the district of the Central Criminal Court, and for such provincial districts as may be appointed. He may appoint a barrister or a solicitor of a certain number of years' professional standing, but he cannot appoint a barrister of less than five years' professional standing is not at present fixed up in the draft bill. The opinion of Parliament has not yet been expressed on this point. The procurator is not to have charge of the proceedings. It leaves the Police Court. From what I have been told, it is stated that it is seen that this is a manifest error in the proposed bill. He is, however, to have authority to call on the officials of police courts to furnish him with copies of the proceedings, and to take evidence for or for trial. All expenses incurred in prosecutions conducted by a public prosecutor are to be paid by the State. This is a very important, on the Imperial finances of the United Kingdom.

No provision is made in the draft bill for the appointment of a procurator in London. The case in London is to be conducted by the barristers, and the present scheme, the selection of those barristers would be a very serious ground of blame. An excellent section of the bill, relating to the appointment of private individuals to proceed with a criminal prosecution without the sanction of the procurator, is a very good one. The object of the bill is that it is only permissive and not obligatory in its enactment, for the appointment of a procurator is not compulsory. It may give rise to much discussion, and should it pass it will be in a very much altered shape. But that is no doubt whatever. Suggestions are coming in, there is no doubt whatever.

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THE COURSE OF THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

Accordingly, when, upon the morning of the 23d, the main island was made out through the mist, all of the telescopes and binoculars in the ship were brought into requisition to discover traces, if possible, of the German observing party. Our course lay up a long bay or arm of the sea, named upon the charts as Sarah's Bosom, and as we steamed slowly along in the shadow of the savage looking cliffs, and saw and heard the tremendous westerly swell breaking and thundering into foam upon the rocks that lay upon all sides, we began to believe that the fears of the Consul were to be realized. However, as we passed around one of the larger islands in the cove, we suddenly opened on a small cove upon the right and saw dimly through the mist a collection of about a dozen small white, cottage-looking buildings nestling closely together at the foot of the hill.

Shortly afterward the Swatara was at anchor, a boat was manned and several of the officers went ashore. The sight of the observatories had of course dispelled all fears for their safety, but everybody was anxious to know what success had attended their observations on the day of the invasion. These gentlemen found the Germans very comfortably situated indeed; lodged in a fine, capacious cottage, furnished with every convenience. They had met with

ance leaving Melbourne. They had arrived at the islands after a short voyage, located their station and sent the vessel to New Zealand to compare chronometers with our station at Queenstown, and she was expected back any day. She arrived the next day. They were under a thousand obligations to Captain Chandler for his kindness; but really they wanted for nothing in the world but clear weather to enable them to complete their star observations for latitude and longitude, so that they might return home, and

NOTES OF THE PRUSSIAN OBSERVERS.

In answer to the questions concerning the success they had met with in observing the transit, they told us that the transit had occurred on the only clear day they had had for weeks, and that they thought themselves remarkably fortunate. During the early part of the day it had rained heavily, but the weather had cleared when the transit was thirty minutes old, and the sky had remained clear until thirty minutes after the

They secured 115 photographs—good ones—several micrometric measurements and perfect observations of internal and external contact at the ingress.

A GOOD TIME.

The entire party, eight in all, came on board and dined in the wardroom. And we had a very jolly evening after the German fashion. We remained over until the afternoon of the next day—Christmas—when we started for Dunedin, arriving here

AMERICAN SUCCESSES.
We learned here that the weather in all parts of New Zealand had been most unfavorable on the day of the transit; the only successful party being that of the Americans at Queenstown, in charge of Dr. Peters. He succeeded in obtaining over 200 perfect photographs, with numerous micrometric measurements and perfect observations of the last contacts, both external and internal.

The principal English observing station in New Zealand was a Cng-st Church, and Major Palmer in charge telegraphed as follows:-

From 10 minutes before the observation to the end of it, dense clouds prevented any measurements with the double image micrometer, prior to the final contact, and entirely hid the planet from view a few seconds before the contact. The clouds, however, were not so dense as to be impenetrable. About fourteen minutes after contact the sun showed a little more brightly at intervals, and a few micrometric measures of the distance of the planet from the sun were taken. Ten minutes, but, these would be of but little value. A few photographs, most of them indistinct, were also secured. At three o'clock the sun was again visible, and the clouds were again the look of the sky to windward gave hopes that the observation at 6 p.m. of immensely greater value than that of 3 p.m. might be secured, and the clouds again dissipated. The observations made at all from half-past three until some ten

The five sub-stations at Grahamstown, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin and Naseby met with the same bad fortune, both at ingress and egress.

THE FIJIAN ASTRONOMICAL RESULT.

To-day the French war steamer Le Viré, with the French Venus transit party on board, arrived from the Campbell Islands—a small group situated about two hundred miles to the southward of the Auckland Islands. She is on her way home with the party and instruments. They report that they had almost continuous stormy weather during their stay, that the sun was entirely obscured during the transit, and that consequently no observations of any kind were secured.

THE 4 DAYS' ALARM OF DEATH.

During the visit to Dunedin we learned something of the success attending the Australian transit parties. They were nearly all fortunate in having good weather, and very valuable data were obtained.

The government astronomer at Sydney reported that a beautiful halo was visible around Venus, indicating the atmosphere, which was visible before the planet was wholly on the sun. No black drop was discernible. The government parties secured 100 photographs of the planet. Wilder secured 350 photographs of the planet on the sun.

The astronomer at Brisbane reports that the day was favorable, and that no black drop was seen. The dark edge of Venus was illuminated five minutes before the planet was in full internal contact at ingress and egress was observed.

At Wiltshire, a sub-station near Melbourne, the government astronomer reports that egress was observed, but the astronomer observed the internal contact at ingress and both contacts at egress. The Brisbane party at Christmas Island was also successful in its observations.

At Adelaide observations were secured, but at the time of the transit the weather was so bad that observations being taken of the first contact, but the transit was visible occasionally afterward.

The Brisbane party at Christmas Island. The ship *Albatross* left Dunedin on the 30th of December for the Christmas Island. Arriving there on the 31st of January and making the Christmas party on the 1st of February. We were met by the natives of the island. We found the Christmas Island party in good health and looking rather ill and feeling

It is to be regretted that the British failed to establish an observing party at the Crozet Islands; but the continuous stormy weather and the dangerous character of the coast, taken in connection with the small number of men and stores, rendered this impossible without running the risk of losing one or two of the other parties. In cases of isolated stations like the foreign governments furnished each an observing party with a separate vessel, the English party at Kerguelen Island having two French parties, the French party at Crozet, the German party at Aguelien, at Mauriis and at the Auckland had each a vessel to land and to remain with them, while the American party at the Crozet Islands, during the five parties, with instruments, houses, provisions, &c., complete, to land and attend to.

COMPARISONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The results of all this expenditure of time and labor will be before you in manuscript or, at least, until the astronomers' headquarters have finished their computations and made their final corrections and comparisons with the astronomers and scientific men of other nations; but the sun's distance once accurately known the distances of all the planets will be ascertained, and a great advance will have been made in the most wonderful and mysterious of all the sciences.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH OBSERVERS OF THE TRANSIT—PROFESSOR PETERS' SPEECH.

[From the Otago (New Zealand) Times, Jan. 9.]
The dinner given last evening by the members of the Otago Institute to the officers of the French and American transit of Varna expeditions was

remarkably successful. Seventy-six gentlemen, of whom only twelve or thirteen were non-members, sat down to an excellent dinner. The President of the Institute (Mr. J. T. Thomson) occupied the chair, and was supported on the right and left by Professor Peters and M. Boquet de la Grye and the officers of the French and American expeditions and of the war ship *La Vire*. His Honor Mr. Justice Chapman and the Rev. Dr. Stuart, Captain Hutton and Messrs. J. S. Webb and McKerrow acted as croupiers.

Professor Peters' speech.

Professor Peters, who on rising to return thanks on behalf of the American expedition was received with a very prolonged cheering, said that the President had been so anxious to get our backs thirty years, but he (Professor Peters) would go a little farther back and begin at the beginning of the world. He said that he was afraid that he was going to make a very long speech, he would begin at the beginning of the world. He said that he was afraid that he was going to make a very long speech, he would begin at the beginning of the world. He said that he was afraid that he was going to make a very long speech, he would begin at the beginning of the world.

he saw it in 1797. He would see beautiful cities where before he only saw wildernesses. He would see a country where before he only saw a country through the length and breadth of a country which was then inhabited only by the Maori. He established in a country where when Cook sailed along its coasts he saw nothing out the poor miserable wretchedness of the natives. He saw the inhabitants of Venus might also be perhaps a little different from those of the glances of the Wakaiputa (apple-see) and remark there a little party busily engaged looking at Venus and the variations of the transit of Venus was the measurement of a very small quantity—to the measurement of the distance of the sun from the earth in astronomical titles. Let them suppose two astronomers, one at the centre of the earth and one at the surface of the earth, both looking at the sun, the sun nearly in the direction of the sun. The observer

the centre of the earth, would see Venus at a certain distance from the sun. If Venus were not exactly in the direction from the centre of the earth to the sun, would see Venus at a little displaced from the direction of the sun. To measure this displacement, which had to be measured, he said, "the centre of the earth," out of, of course, no account even their daring friends of the French Expedition—no account even of the fact that, therefore, they took two observations—one in the northern and another in the southern hemisphere. They would observe the distance from the sun to the sun's centre between those two points. The further apart the better, and, therefore, they would choose the two points as far apart as they could. They would choose Venus as the range as possible. They would choose that where Venus was in the zenith. For that reason every one tried to get as far away as possible from the equator. They would choose the two points that reason, also, had the French selected their station in the very centre of the southern Polar region. They would choose the two points where they measure the displacement upon which all depended, as their chairman had explained—the parallax upon which all depended. They would choose the two points between the sun and the earth. In former times—in the last century—when the previous observations were made, the only way to measure the distance was available but to follow the rules of Halley or De Lisle—to measure the time when Venus would be seen in contact with the sun—when it would be in the line of sight of the sun. Since that time other sciences had come into existence, and as every science helped the other, they now had photography, and when the time was approaching that the transit of Venus should again take place, one of their first ideas was to use photography to measure the small displacement. He would explain how the measurements of photography stood in relation to the measurements of the transit of Venus. It was necessary to mark the exact time when Venus' centre was a certain distance from the sun. Let them suppose the sun's centre and Venus' were in the same line. The displacement would be such that the distance of the centre would be either shortened or lengthened by the distance from the sun to the equator or southern hemisphere, if Venus and the sun were on the same elevation above the horizon, the distance would be affected in no way. If being shortened to any considerable amount, the distance would not be affected at all, but it would have an effect upon the angle. The greatest effect would be upon the angle. The means of computing the angle which the line from the sun's centre to Venus' made with a certain line, which was the line of sight, was that they observed how much longer one part

photography had been applied, the distance would have been measured on a photographic plate—the distance of the angle of position. The distance of the angle of position would make the photographic observation as perfect as possible, and considered the contact observation only as a confirmation, or rather as an observation of the same phenomenon. The distance of the phenomena connected with the contact. The principal photographic apparatus was a lens of five inches aperture and forty feet local distance. The distance of the angle of position was the image of the sun in this lens, as could be easily seen, would be about four and a half inches, and the image of Venus would be about one inch. The distance of the angle of position was the American instruments was four—also they not only measured the distance, but also measured the angle of position. They did not find the distance of the angle of position, but also in the direction. He believed no other nation had a similar apparatus. He believed that next to the American system could

give his audience an idea of the smallness of the angle they wanted to measure, he would ask them to picture to themselves an angle formed by a human hair and a human hand. The angle formed by a human hair and a human hand would be equal to an angle formed by a hair extended at a distance of 8,000 feet. They had to measure the thickness of a human hair at a distance of 8,000 feet. This was the first step in history. The United States was the first to take an observation of the transit of Venus. This was the first time that the transit of Venus had been observed in New Zealand since its discovery in 1791. His calculations would not have accomplished what they had met if it were not for the great kindness they had met with.

M. Bouquet de la Grye, the chief of the French expedition, who addressed the company in his own name and in the name of his colleagues, and complimentary expressions of the President. I must say I feel somewhat con used. I think the thanks of the institute for the cordial reception accorded to myself and my countrymen in Daudet, a reception which bears testimony to the influence taken by the institute for the cause of which we have come here to determine. We came, viz., the distance of 1000 miles, to receive from the body to which God has given the attribute of conveying us light and heat. And France, which has preceded us, the chief of the expedition, has expected the institute to meet with complete success, and has been able to attach this name to a successful elucidation of this important question. I think it is a very great success that there is no need of other orators—none has accomplished all that was to be done.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE CINCO VILLAS
DISTRICT—A RIGID CENSORSHIP OVER THE WAR

NEWS. HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1875.

Nothing has been received here for the past week which can be considered reliable from the Cinco Villas or Santi Espiritu. Several despatches have been published in the papers of Havana, from headquarters, in all of which the insurgents have been reported as having been severely punished and retreating to the mountains, burning the cane of all the sugar estates which are in their backward march. On the street there are rumors of insurgent successes, and as the Spanish troops have not advanced more than a couple of leagues from their base of operations, the supposition in Havana is that the insurgents have not retreated

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.
An order is published this morning from General Concha in which he says that he will hold rigorous censorship over the press in regard to news from the Cinco Villas, and any deviation from his

CALIXTO GARCIA DEPARTED TO SPAIN.
Among the passengers who sailed from this port on the 15th inst. in the Spanish mail steamer "Alfonso XIII," was General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader. He is a political prisoner.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE SUGAR TRADE.
Very little has been done in the shipment of sugar during the past two years. Producers who are out of danger are holding on, anticipating a wholesale destruction of the sugar crop in the neighborhood of Sagua, Cienfuegos and the Ciego Valley, and thereby obtaining higher prices.

ORGANIZATION OF A YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL
UNION.

James F. Hagan there assembled yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Catholic Institute, in

Newark, N. J., several hundred persons, including delegates from nearly one hundred young men's Catholic and literary societies of various parts of the country, the object being to form a National Catholic Union, on much the same plan as the Young Men's Christian Association and for virtually the same object. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, streamers, and society banners. Addresses were made by many clergymen associated with young men's Catholic societies. The Newarkers took the initiative in the matter because of the fact that the first young men's Catholic Association of the country was established in that city. Shortly after two o'clock the meeting was called to order by Father Doane, who expressed great gratification at seeing so large a number present. The purpose for which they had met, the desire to enlarge their usefulness as Christians and citizens, was suited to the day, the birthday of the "Father of his Country." Before him (Father Doane) there were comparatively few persons, but behind him there were millions. Mr. James F. Hagen then read the call of the meeting, which set forth that "the growth and development of our Catholic social work requires that we have for their object the improvement of their members in various useful ways, and affording them the opportunity of doing good works, recreation, and uniting, them in fraternal carities, is a work which is extremely desirable, and calls for the hearty sympathy and support of all classes of Catholics; and encouragement of the most of our prelates and priests, under whose auspices and authority these societies are organized, and their efforts sustained. When the National Union is formed and properly organized, the work of affiliation can go forward, and by the time the union has been organized, we will have more than twenty conventions representing, we trust, hundreds of societies and thousands of members. With the aid of the National Union, and its affiliated societies, this Union will be accomplished and prove a blessing and safeguard to the Catholic

[illegible]

FATAL EXPLOSION AT SING SING.

In one of the marble quarries connected with Sing Sing Prison yesterday afternoon a shocking accident occurred, which resulted in the instant death of one person, while two others were seriously if not fatally injured. It appears that several cans of nitro-glycerine were being conveyed to the spot where a powerful steam drill is at work opening up a new vein of marble, when one of them, containing the explosive, was pushed or the dangerous compound was accidentally overturned. A terrific explosion followed, instantly killing Orlando Humphrey, a keeper who had charge of the blasting operations, and maiming terrific injuries to Charles Dingle, a citizen, and Edward F. Matkowsky, one of the convicts. The injured men were promptly cared for, but it is feared the last named